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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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VOL. LXII.--NO. 63. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,608

The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

A Port-au-Prince dispatch says the U. S. fleet resumed the bombardment at Santiago and that insurgents had attacked the city and a bloody fight was going on. —— The Massachusetts, Iowa, New Orleans and Vixen were the ships engaged in the bombardment at Santiago last Tuesday, the object being to disclose the location of the Spanish batteries; not an American vessel was hit. ——The Ninth regiment of the immune troops is to be recruited in North Carolina and Virginia; headquarters at Raleigh, N.C. ——A $20,000,00 fire is reported to have occurred at Peshauwar, India. —— Vice President Capote, of the Cuban republic, says the insurgent army numbers 80,000 men, fully armed and equipped, besides 20,000 armed only with machetes. ——The battleship Oregon has joined the fleet in Cuban waters. The government of Hawaii has shown herself to be an ally of the United States by permitting the cruiser Charleston to coal at Honolulu on her way to the Philippines. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1@2 per cent., the last loan being at 1½ per cent.; cotton very dull—middling 6½c; flour weak and inactive; wheat—spot steady, No. 2 red 87½c; corn—spot firm, No. 2 39½@40c; rosin steady, strained common to good $1 40@1 45; spirits turpentine easy at 28½@29c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 2.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 70 deg.; 8 P.M., 75 deg.; maximum, 88 deg.; minimum, 64 deg.; mean, 76 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .30; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, .30 inches.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 3 feet.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Moderate to heavy showers have occurred in the Mississippi valley and West Gulf districts, where cloudy weather continues this morning. The temperature changes have been slight.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The barometer has fallen in all Northwest sections, under a storm area of some energy now central north of Nebraska. High southerly winds prevail to the south of the storm, and generally fair weather throughout the country, excepting the Gulf and Atlantic coast States, where the pressure is very even and unsettled weather prevails. Light to moderate thunder showers have occurred in the East Gulf and Atlantic States, with continued rain to-night at Augusta, Ga. Heavy hail and rain accompanied the thunder storm at Wilmington during the afternoon. The pressure is highest in the lake regions, and cooler weather is reported under it in those sections. Elsewhere the temperature continues high, with only slight changes noted.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, fair in the interior; showers near the coast; light, variable winds.

Port Almanac--June 3.

Sun Rises	4.43 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.12 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 28 M.
High Water at Southport	9.12 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	8.42 A. M.

The Spaniards pronounce Admiral Cervera's name as if spelled Thervay-rah. Over here it will soon be pronounced Dennis.

A Chicago scorcher ran against a mule. The mule reciprocated with a kick which sent the scorcher to a hospital, while the mule proceeded on about his business as usual.

It is said that there are still on hand 15,000,000 bushels of wheat in Argentina available for export. If Mr. Leiter wants to extend his operations he might try his hand on cornering that.

Wm. Hook, an Oshkosh, Wis., volunteer, was mustered into service Friday, May 13th, got sick Saturday and died Sunday. His wife seems to be a hustler for she lost no time in making application to hook a pension.

The Duke of Veragua is again reported as having donated a bull to help Spain carry on the war. We don't know whether this is the same bull or another bull, but in Spain this is doubtless considered a bully exhibition of patriotism.

Weyler keeps on saying he would like to come to this country and open the ball himself. Perhaps he is waiting for an invitation. Some one should write him a postal card and let him know how glad we would be to see him and what a warm welcome he would receive.

The New York *Mail and Express*, which seems to have been getting some figures about Weyler's business operations while in command in Cuba, shows him up to be a pretty shrewd sort of a fellow. As an illustration, it alleges that he bought some time ago 11,000 mules in this country at $30 a head, which he has recently sold at $128 a head. During his administration he banked in clear—but not clean—profits between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000. Spain ought to pull his leg or crack his neck,

Wednesday the Raleigh *Morning Post* entered upon its second volume. The first number was a good paper and every number since has been a good one, ably edited, with a good news service, an industrious chronicler of local news and current events, and in every way an interesting, live and creditable paper. We do not agree with it in everything but we like it nevertheless, and read it with pleasure.

Captain McCalla, of the Marblehead, may be a daisy fighter but he isn't built for an orator. After the engagement off Cienfuegos he undertook to make a speech to the boys to tell them how splendidly they had come to the scratch, when, according to a letter from one of his men, "he broke down and wept like a child." There was no discredit in that. "The bravest are the tenderest."

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* who has made it his business to talk with representatives of the working people of France, finds that they sympathize with the United States, in the war with Spain, because they look upon the United States as the progressive nation and the best friend of the masses. Their heads are level on that.

A New Orleans paper says the U. S. troops were ordered away from that city on account of the "scant supply of inferior water." The supply of inferior should always be scant. A very little of that would be too much. Soldiers should have the best of water when it can be found.

A lot of Krupp guns for forts and battleships are said to have been just delivered in Cadiz, having run the customs officers of France and Germany as "kitchen furniture." They must have some awful heavy kitchen furniture over there.

These be war times. Congressman Hicks is going for the scalp of John Wanamaker, at least he says he will "make his holy hair curl." He proposes to take a twist on him, as it were.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sneed Co.—Advisory notice.
For Rent—Ellis place at Wrightsville

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ladies of St. Andrew's Ch.–Excur'n.
M.C.Benson–Produce Com'n merch't

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. R. T. Brinkley, of Bolton, is in the city.

— Prof. M. C. S. Noble returned yesterday from Chapel Hill.

— Mr. R. K. Bryan, Jr., of Scott's Hill, was here yesterday.

— Mr. D. H. Harnly, of Chadbourn, spent last night in the city.

— Sergeant P. Harrigan, of Battery I, Fort Caswell, is in the city.

— Mr. C. Ed. Taylor, of the Southport *Standard*, is in the city.

— Mr. A. M. Prince, of Holly Springs, is registered at The Orton.

— Mrs. Foley, of Southport, was in the city yesterday visiting friends.

— Mr. E. M. Koonce, of Jacksonville, was here yesterday, returning home from Chapel Hill.

—Messrs. Robert and Joseph Foy, of Winston, arrived in the city yesterday to visit the family of Dr. Jos. C. Shepard.

— Messrs. W. J. Corbett. E. P. Parker and E. P. Boatwright and families moved down to Wrightsville Beach yesterday.

— Mr. H. E. Bonitz, one of the trustees of the A. & M. College, returned yesterday from Raleigh, where he went to attend the commencement.

— Mr. Frank Williams, of Southport, passed through the city Wednesday, returning home from Nashville, Tenn., where he has been attending a business college.

— Messrs. A. G. Hankins, Jr., Fred. Bonitz, Allen Huggins and F. M. Foy, Jr., the latter of Scott's Hill, returned from the A. & M. College, at Raleigh, yesterday.

— Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pharis, of Lake county, Florida, spent last night in the city en route to Rocky Point, where they go to visit their son, Mr. J. Pharis, of that place.

On account of Commencement Exercises, Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, Rock Hill, S. C., June 2nd to 9th, the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets to the above point at reduced rates for the round trip; tickets on sale June 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th; final limit June 9th, 1898.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Green's pharmacy, Fifth and Market streets, now has a Bell 'phone. Call up 499.

— The new retaining wall at the Atlantic Coast Line bridge is about completed.

— An excursion from Ramseur will arrive to-day at 2:30 P. M. over the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad.

— A license for the marriage of Mr. Willie Merrick to Miss Kate Rogers was issued by the Register of Deeds yesterday.

— The excursion to Carolina Beach by the Oxford League of Fifth street M. E. Church was fairly well attended yesterday.

— The United States light house tender *Wisteria* arrived in port yesterday. She was merely after orders and stayed but a short time.

— Mr. X X will please call at the STAR office and get the response to his advertisement. There are lots of book-keepers sealed up in 'em.

—The "Ellis Place," on Wrightsville sound, one of the most delightful Summer homes on the coast, is offered for rent by Messrs. Cronly & Morris.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

— Alderman A. J. Hewlett announces that his company was recruited to 46 yesterday and that drilling will commence Wednesday night.

— License were issued yesterday for the marriage of two colored couples, Alfred Simmons to Ellen Bonfield and Ivey Hill to Jane Fennell.

— The gross receipts from the sale of tickets for the Musicale by the Wilmington Musical Association was $50.75. They were at very little expense.

— The fear of invasion by the Spaniards must be diminishing, as it is learned that there will be no work on the fortifications at Caswell hereafter on Sunday.

— The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will give an excursion to Carolina Beach next Tuesday, June 7th. Refreshments will be served.

— The Chamber of Commerce meeting which was called for yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock was not held for want of a quorum. The next meeting will be in July.

— It is probable that a mass meeting of the people of Wilmington will be called for next Tuesday night in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium to arouse interest in the International Y. M. C. A. tent work among the United States soldiers.

— The revival services conducted at Brooklyn Baptist church by paster Kramer, continue with increasing interest. Last night there was a large audience and very many requests for prayer were made. There will be service to-night, beginning at 8:15 o'clock.

—It is learned that Lieut Eugene W. Van Cott Lucas has been promoted to Major in the Engineer Division of the United States volunteer army. Major Lucas was here about eight months ago to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, the late Edward Daniel.

— The STAR extends sympathy to Rev. A. P. Tyer, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, in the loss of his father who, at the advanced age of 86 years, entered into rest last Tuesday at his home in Greensboro. The funeral was conducted last Wednesday.

— Justice Bornemann had three cases in the court yesterday. Disorderly conduct was the offense in all three cases and judgment was suspended in each on the payment of costs. The offenders were Toby Hartwick, Henderson Hays and John Odam, all colored.

— Henry Saunders, colored, was convicted of disorderly conduct before Justice J. M. McGowan yesterday and made to pay the costs in the case. The original charge was assault and battery with deadly weapon upon L. George, but the court held that no such offence was proven.

Titania or the Butterflies' Carnival.

A unique and highly interesting entertainment will be given at the Opera House to-night by the Sunbeam Club of Miss Alderman's school. The box sheet opened yesterday morning at Gerken's and the sale of seats was very encouraging. It is certain that there will be a large audience and it is also certain that all who attend will be pleased. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Odd Fellows Orphan Home.

They Were Not There.

The STAR learns that some of Senator Butler's close friends say the State Democratic convention was largely composed of "corporation lawyers." Well, here are the occupations of the six delegates who represented New Hanover county in the convention: One insurance agent, one grocer, one lawyer, one editor, one farmer and one bookseller and stationer. The "corporation lawyer" was conspicuously absent from that delegation.

Badly Bruised.

Mr. J. C. Davis, an employe in the car building department of the shops of the A. C. L., had his foot badly bruised on Tuesday by a heavy piece of lumber falling on it. His physician thinks the injured foot will be all right again in a few weeks.

MANDAMUS APPLIED FOR.

To Compel County Treasurer Chadbourn to Honor Orders of Chairman Moore and His Board of Commissioners.

A new move was made yesterday in the fight between the Democratic and Col. Foster Boards of County Commissioners. This time it is the issuing of a mandamus, praying Judge Allen to compel County Treasurer James H. Chadbourn, Jr., to honor the orders made upon the county funds by Col. Roger Moore as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners composed of Chairman Roger Moore and Commissioners Alexander, Boatwright, Barry and Cowan, instead of the orders of Col. Foster, Dempsey and Nixon, whose right to act as Commissioners has been forfeited by the acceptance of positions on the Board of Education

The mandamus was issued through Col. Jno. D. Taylor, as Clerk of the Superior Court, at the instance of John D. Bellamy, Esq., and Col. T. W. Strange, attorneys for Col. Moore's Board of Commissioners, and is made returnable before Judge O. H. Allen in this county June 14th. Notice will not be served upon Treasurer Chadbourn until some time to-day. The papers were put into the hands of Sheriff French yesterday afternoon, but Mr. Chadbourn's absence from the city prevented their being served.

The object of this mandamus proceeding is to obtain from Judge Allen a ruling as to who the rightful commissioners are. It is expected that Mr. Chdabourn, in answering the mandamus before Judge Allen, will affirm that he believes Col. Foster and his associates to be the lawful Board and an investigation by the judge will follow. The law and facts examined, attorneys for the new Board think, Judge Allen will hold that Col. Moore and his Board are the lawful commissioners and instruct Treasurer Chadbourn to honor their orders in paying out county funds. The reason that the mandamus is made returnable before Judge Allen is that Judge Adams, who has this circuit from January 1st to July 1st, has completed his circuit and gone home, Judge Robinson does not take the circuit until July 1st and therefore Judge Allen, being the resident judge of the district, is the proper judge to hear the case.

L. A. W. CYCLE CLUB MEETING.

Further Arrangements Made for the Proposed Relay Race—The Opposing Team Being Organized.

The regular monthly meeting of the L. A. W. Cycle Club was held last night. In the absence of the president, Mr. John McEachern presided. Mr. A. H. Yopp, the secretary, was present.

Besides transacting routine business the club confirmed the action of several of the members in selecting a team to compete in a relay race, as described in the STAR yesterday, and elected Mr. C. E. Fisher as captain. The names of those who will constitute the club's team were published yesterday morning. To them should be added the name of Mr. A. G. Rankin, Jr.

All the riders who will oppose this club team in the relay race have not yet been booked, but it is thought the team will be completed to-day. Five have already been fecured. They are Messrs F. P. Turrentine, J. T. Scott, J. W. Plummer, Jr., G. B. Harrell and W. O. Morrison. The boys feel confident that the success of the race is assured.

MEETING TO BE HELD TO-DAY.

Directors and Executive Committee of East Carolina Truck and Fruit Growers' Association.

Mr. J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn, is in the city. He is here to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors of the East Carolina Truck and Fruit Growers' Association which is to be held this morning at 10 o'clock in O-ton Hotel. The principal business to engage their attention will be hearing the report of the shipping master of the association and make arrangements for the general meeting of the association to be held here June 22nd. Mr. Brown says the season has proven very unsatisfactory in several respects, and material changes are contemplated in time for the next season. Incidentally, it will be of interest to note that the shipping master's report to-day will show that 265,615 thirty-two quart crates of strawberries have been shipped from this vicinity during the season just closing. This is very much in excess of the shipments of any past season.

A Bicycle Collision.

Mr. Louis Rowell met with a dangerous accident last night as a result of which he is painfully bruised and his bicycle badly broken up. He was riding his wheel up Market street and when near the corner of Fourth had a collision with Mr. J. M. Sullivan, who was coming down the hill at a good speed. Neither Mr. Sullivan or his wheel were hurt.

— Mr. Bellamy Harriss returned yesterday from Philadelphia. He sailed from here some time ago on the schooner *John H. Tingue* for Savannah and from there to Philadelphia. He reports having had successful voyages and an enjoyable time throughout his trip. Mr. Geo. H. Howell, who accompanied him, will return later,

S. A. L. MAGUNDI.

An Illustrated Description of Wilmington in the May Edition of the Seaboard Air Line's Publication.

The May edition of *S. A. L. Magundi* is practically taken up with a description of Wilmington. The information necessary to getting out a Wilmington edition was gathered by the editor, Stanley G. Fowler, while he was in Wilmington last March attending the meeting of the S. A. L. industrial agents, and at that time also were taken by Mr. H. A. Seidell, the S. A. L. photographer, the photographs from which the numerous half tone illustrations which ornament the pages of the Wilmington edition were made. That both the editor and photographer did their work well is apparent to every one who glances over the paper. Mr. Thos. D. Meares, the general agent, has distributed hundreds of copies, and everybody is delighted with the edition and the very favorable light in which it places our city.

A list of the illustrations which appear in the paper follows: Bird's-eye-view of the city looking East, U. S. Government building, residence of the late Dr. Jno. D. Bellamy, office of Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son, approach to S. A. L. general office on Front street, lettuce plants ready for shipment on Messrs. John F. Garrell & Co.'s Sans Souci truck farm, residence of Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr., President of the Chamber of Commerce, residence of Thos. D. Meares, S. A. L. General Agent, view of city water front from south harbor looking north, public high school and grounds facing Ann street, section of Market street looking north, fertilizer works of Powers, Gibbs & Co. and Navassa Guano Company, First Baptist Church, W. L. I. armory, manufactory and warehouse of Roanoke Chemical Company, Confederate monument at Oakdale, headquarters of Cornwallis in war of Revolution—present home of Mrs. W. H. McRary, St. Luke's Church (colored), Japonica tree in blossom on grounds of Mrs. N. N. Davis, Front and Chesnut streets, Third street, looking south.

In addition to the description accompanying the illustrations Mr. Fowler has found room for some very valuable statistics and kindred information about Wilmington.

The edition as a whole, surpasses expectation and is thoroughly creditable.

CAROLINA CLUB OPENING.

Many Guests Thronged the Spacious Club House—The Event a Thorough Success.

Last night was a gay one at Wrightsville Beach, it having been the occasion of the formal opening of the grand old Carolina Yacht Club. Quite a large company of guests were in attendance, the majority having gone down on the 7.15 train.

The privileges of the Club were extended to the members of the Atlantic and Sedgeley Hall Clubs, and both were well represented and received a most hearty welcome and royal entertainment.

The spacious dance hall was resplendent with dancers and resonant with music during the entire evening. The circling veranda was crowded with spectators. Refreshments, consisting of delicious ices and choice cake were served bounteously.

Altogether the opening was a grand success and one that will be long remembered by every one who was so fortunate as to be present, and reflects much credit upon the committee in charge.

The train which brought the guests back to the city (the last to leave the beach) left the club house at 11.15 o'clock.

The formal opening of Atlantic Yacht Club will occur to-night. As was done last night, the late train from the beach will be detained for the accommodation of the guests until past eleven o'clock. The club management has made every arrangement for an entertainment in every way befitting the occasion. The features of the event will be much the same as those attendant upon the Carolina Club opening last night.

Respectfully Submitted.

The "convention" that nominated Col. Office Hunter Dockery for Congress had a negro chairman and negro secretaries. Why didn't the delegates make Col. O. H. one of the secretaries and nominate the negro chairman for Congress? It is said the latter can give the former big odds and beat him out of his boots in oratory. Besides, the negroes poll three-fourths, or more, of the Republican votes in the sixth congressional district.

Letter from Sergeant Kuhl.

Officer H. Kuhl is in receipt of a letter from his son, Sergeant C. L. Kuhl, Company D, First North Carolina Volunteers, Jacksonville, Fla. Sergeant Kuhl writes that he expects to get orders to go to Cuba at any moment. He is flourishing on army fare, having gained ten pounds in weight.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

On account of commencement exercises, Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., June 2nd to 9th, the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to the above point at reduced rates; tickets on sale June 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th; final limit June 9th.

SEVERE HAIL STORM.

Hailstones as Large as Walnuts—Many Panes of Glass Broken in Skylights and Green Houses.

Only the oldest inhabitants remembered having seen such a hail storm as visited the city yesterday between half-past 3 and 4 o'clock. The hail fell for several minutes in pieces increasing in size until it was as large as walnuts—almost as large as the proverbial goose egg. It beat a perfect tattoo on paved streets, roofs and skylights, and in many places collected in white drifts, which the accompanying rain soon melted. The Cape Fear was extremely beautiful as the countless hailstones beat furiously upon its bosom.

The damage was not serious. Several panes of glass were broken from the sky-lights of the photograph galleries. There was damage also to green houses. Mrs. H. Rehder had her's pretty well protected, and only a few panes were broken. Miss Lucy B. Moore was not quite so fortunate, while Miss Fannie Johnson had about fifty panes broken.

The storm did not cover a wide area. There was only a little hail at Bradley's creek, and in some parts of the city it was not so severe as in others.

The damage to crops could not be ascertained; but tender plants were of course more or less injured.

There was the usual painstaking accuracy in estimating the size of the stones. The prevailing testimony, however, was that the largest of them were about the size of walnuts, though one gentleman said he saw a piece as large as half of his hand and about the same shape.

The hail storm cooled off the air considerably. Before, it was oppressively warm; after, it was refreshingly cool.

Later Reports.

Reports which came in late last night show that the damage to crops was much greater than was thought at first. It was greater north and south of the city. The young crops, such as tomatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, cucumbers, and corn were beaten up badly in the Acorn Branch neighborhood, and towards Federal Point the damage was great. Mr. S. W. Westbrook returned last night from a trip to the Federal Point section and says the truckers have suffered considerably.

The truckers in East Wilmington will be losers by the storm but not like those in the other two sections named. Mr. Sol. Jones says his stuff is damaged right badly, though as yet he cannot calculate how much the crop will be cut short. Messrs. W. H. Mills and T. J. Kenan also suffered materially. Further east the storm was less violent and on the beach there was only a light shower.

The Weather in May.

The monthly meteorological summary issued from the Weather Bureau station at Wilmington shows that the highest temperature was 96 degrees on the 30th; lowest 44, on the 9th; the mean 72 degrees. The total rainfall was 2.51 inches; the deficiency in precipitation was 1.55 inches.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Rent,

THE "ELLIS PLACE" ON WRIGHTSVILLE Sound. Large house, ready for immediate use and occupation. Apply to
je 3 3t CRONLY & MORRIS.

Titania or The Butterflies' Carnival.

BY THE SUNBEAM CLUB OF MISS ALDERMAN'S School. Opera House, June 3rd, 1898, at 8.30 P. M., for the benefit of Odd Fellows Orphan Home. Admission 35 cents.
Box sheet open at Gerkin's Thursday. No extra charge for reserve seats. tu fr my 31 2t

OCEANIC HOTEL,
Carolina Beach, N. C.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.--Rates $1.00 per day, local; $10 per week, or $1.00 per day by month.
N. B.—Milk for table carefully sterilized. Sterilizer also at service of cottagers.
je 2 1m R. A. JENKINS, Prop.

Mrs. W. E. Mayo
HAS OPENED THE
Ocean View Hotel
For the season, where she is prepared to serve her guests as formerly. WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELL. Special rates to families. je 2 1m

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 1ST, 1898.
Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.
Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 11.30 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight pre paid. GEO. R. FRENCH, President.
R. O. GRANT, Superintendent. my 31 tf

KAINIT!
KAINIT!!
Only a Small Lot Left That We Are Offering at
Cost for Cash.
ROBT. R. STONE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants
my 19 tf Nos. 5 & 7 South Water street.

BUSINESS LOCALS
IN "THE MORNING STAR"
COST BUT A CENT A WORD.
NO AD. FOR LESS THAN 20c.

HAVE YOU LOST ANYTHING?
HAVE YOU FOUND ANYTHING?
WANT TO SELL A HOUSE?
WANT TO RENT A HOUSE?
NEED A COOK?
WANT A NURSE?
WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
WANT TO LEND MONEY?
WANT A SITUATION?
WANT A BOOKKEEPER?
WANT TO BUY OR SELL A COW OR HORSE?
DO YOU WISH TO SELL A FARM?
DO YOU WISH TO BUY A FARM?
DO YOU WANT A WIFE?

Do You Want Anything?
A Cent a Word is a Mere Trifle for An Advertisement.
The Price is so Low That You Can Afford to Detail Your Needs in Print, and Save Correspondence.
Try "The Morning Star."
Guaranteed Circulation Larger Than That of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

ADVISORY NOTICE.
TO COTTAGERS AT
Ocean View and Carolina Beach.
Take a day off and ascertain your needs and advise us of same at least a week before you intend to occupy your Cottage.
This will enable you to spend your first night as comfortably as your last and also escape the discomfort attendant upon incomplete Furnishing.
This is not Jersey, but a Dixie Net is an indispensable adjunct to a good night's rest. We have them.
The Sneed Company,
je 3 tf Furniture and House Furnishings.

We Have a Small Lot of
Crockery
On hand, consisting chiefly of PLATES and CUPS and SAUCERS which we are desirous of moving to make room for other goods, and in order to do this we offer in lots to suit at a discount of 25 per cent. Don't wait until it is all gone before you call.
THE KING GROCERY CO.
'Phone 387. B. F. KING, MANAGER. Fourth Street Bridge.
my 31 tf

A SAVORY ODOR FROM A ROAST OF BEEF
from our prime, rich and juicy ribs, porterhouse or sirloin, that would almost call Lucullus back to life, arises when it is taken from the oven. There is nothing more tempting than a fine, juicy roast of beef, or thick, tender steak, when we cut it and prepare it for your table.
I. B. RHODES.
my 27 tf

NEW STOCK.
THE WILMINGTON HOMESTEAD AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Will on June 11th Start Its THIRTEENTH Series of Stock.
These desiring to secure Stock in this new Series should do so before that date by applying to any Officer or Director of the Association.
J. C. STEVENSON, President.
H. C. McQUEEN, Vice Pres't.
O. D. PARSLEY,
L. S. SELDEN,
E. G. BUNTING,
C. W. POLVOOT,
WM. GOODMAN,
J. H. HARDIN,
M. M. KRACHMEN,
O. M. FILLYAW.
C. C. BROWN, Sec'y and Treas. my 31 1w

YOU CAN SELL
Renown Cigars.
Cuban Blossom Cigars.
Topical Twist Head Cigars.
Finest Long Havana Filler—equal to Ten Cent Goods—name is good, quality best and price right; made by Powell Smith Co., New York. Obtain from only
Vollers & Hashagen,
Commission Merchants, for sale of
Dry Salt Ribs.
Dry Salt Plates.
Dry Salt Bellies.
Leaf and Compound Lard.
Canned Meats.
Corn, Oats, Hay.
Our trade is constantly increasing, due to low prices and strict watchfulness of the buyer's interest. Guarantee satisfaction.
my 29 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing

WANTED,
YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-KEEPER.
Must Be Competent.
Address X. X.
je 2 2t Care STAR.

CAROLINA BEACH
AND SOUTHPORT.

SCHEDULE.
On and after May 26th the Steamer Wilmington will leave for Carolina Beach and Southport at 9.30 A. M. Leave for Beach only at 3 P. M.
Leave Southport at 12.15 P. M. and Beach at 1.15 and 6.00 P. M.
Sundays—Boat leaves Wilmington at 10 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. and Beach at 12 M. and 6 P. M.
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SPRING FELT HATS?
STRAW HATS
That will become you and make you comfortable and stylish? Then go to
HANBY, THE HATTER,
my 26 tf 26 North Front street.

Blue Ridge Springs — The Favorite Summer Resort of the Virginia Mountains. Twenty-six consecutive seasons under the management of PHIL. P. BROWN.
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PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of Solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1898

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.
Third District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.
Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.
Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

RULED THEMSELVES OUT.

There are two classes of men in this country who cannot apparently disconnect the war with Spain from politics. They either see or declare they see politics in every movement or in every failure to move. The Republicans who inject politics into it, charge the Democrats in Congress with making efforts to prevent the Government from securing funds to wage the war vigorously, while there are Democrats who persist in charging the slow advance of armies to the McKinley administration, the object being to keep the movement on Cuba in check until Congress votes for another issue of bonds. Both of them see through partisan glasses, for the Democrats in Congress have no more idea of handicapping the men in the camps than they have of trying to soar to the moon, and the administration has no more idea of delaying the movement on the Cuban cities until Congress votes the bonds asked for than it has of seeking the counsels of Gen. Blanco as to how we could best make war against Spain.

The Republican organs which are giving themselves trouble becau se the Democrats in Congress do not tumble into the money-lenders' trap, are becoming unduly alarmed, for all the money that may be necessary to prosecute the war to a successful end will be provided, and without much debate, just as Congress unanimously voted $50,000,000 to put the country in shape for war. But these organs should have sense enough to know that in refusing to vote to issue more bonds the bond opponents are not actuated by a desire to handicap the Government, but by a desire to prevent the national debt from being largely increased before such a resort may become apparent and necessary.

If there were no other and less harmful way of raising funds, they might vote for bond issues, but believing that not to be necessary, at least at this time, they, considerately for the people, object to unnecessarily increasing the national debt, which would impose an additional burden upon the people and give the bondholders a tighter grip on the Government.

The statesman who would, with the country engaged in a war which is unanimously endorsed by the people, embarrass the Government in its prosecution by withholding the funds necessary for its vigorous prosecution would be a fool, and there are not many fools on the Democratic side in Congress. They will, as far as their votes and efforts go, see that the Government will not be hampered for need of funds, but as guardians of the interests of the people they will also see that no unnecessary burdens be put upon them which can be avoided. That's all.

It is simply a difference of opinion as to how the necessary funds are to be raised, the Democrats keeping the people in view, and the Republicans who favor the issuing of bonds now losing sight altogether of the people. The Democrats are going on the assumption that this, if wisely managed, need not be a long war, and that, therefore, all the money necessary to wage it may be secured from the Dingley tariff, with the supplementary duties levied, to meet present and prospective emergencies.

In addition to these there is the seigniorage silver in the Treasury which if coined would give $40,000,000. If these should not be sufficient the deficiency might be supplied by an issue of greenbacks. It is this last feature that excites the bitterest opposition from those who have been laboring so hard and zealously to destroy the greenbacks which are now in circulation, and causes them to apply to the anti-bond Congressman such epithets as "traitor," "conspirator," "copperhead," &c., terms which were quite common thirty-odd years ago when sectional and partisan feeling was bitter and some men fancied they were serving their country when they were libelling and vilifying those who differed from them.

The Republicans are the last men in the world who should harshly criticise Democrats for favoring the issuing of greenbacks now, for they not only issued the first greenbacks but formed a Supreme Court which sustained the constitutionality of the act authorizing the "coining" of paper money. In those days Democrats contended that there was no power delegated therein to "coin" anything but metallic money, but they had judges enough in the Supreme Court of the United States to sustain the contention that printing paper notes was the same as "coining" metal, which was already within the power of Congress.

Now when the Democrats, accepting their judicial decision as to the right to "coin" paper money, declare that the Government should "coin" paper money they are met by the senseless, partisan cry of "traitor," "copperhead," &c. Whatever the opinion may be as to the right or expediency of issuing paper money at this time, the Republicans are not the ones to object, for they created the greenback and clinched its right to its existence by a decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the right to "coin" greenbacks.

MINOR MENTION.

The gold mines and diamond mines of South Africa, with the ambitious schemes of Cecil Rhodes to extend British dominion in that quarter, have brought South Africa into considerable prominence, and made the reading public more or less familiar with its progress and development. But of Central Africa, the dark region, less has been said, and less known, but still the work of progress has been going on there, quietly but effectively, and that vast region is now practically opened to civilization and to commerce. As showing some of the efforts made to bring that vast section in contact with the rest of the world and the results, we clip the following, which will be found interesting, from the New Orleans *Times-Democrat:*

"Peace hath her victories no less than war, and the venerable King of Belgium is fully entitled to boast of one of the most important of such victories ever registered. On the 16th of March the first locomotive arrived at Dole, on Stanley Pool, 240 miles above Matadi, where the first rail was laid eight years ago. This wonderful achievement brings 20,000,000 or 40,000,000 people of the Congo Free State within steam communication with all the civilized world, Ocean steamers ascend the Congo to Matadi, ninety miles from the sea, and above Dole are 10,000 miles af waterways in the interior or Darkest Africa, which are even now plowed by fifty steamboats, and can hereafter be supplied with as many more as the commerce of the region may require.

"Since Stanley discovered the mighty river the development of the vast basin has been in the hands of first the International African Association, of which King Leopold was president, second Leopold as sovereign of the Free State, and lastly Belgium, which within a few years will take over the administration under the rignts ceded by Leopold. The King himself has given out of his own pocket no less than $10,000,000 to the cause, and the Belgian treasury has given perhaps $4,000,000 more. The railroad has been the most costly expense; bridges, station buildings and houses for the officials had to be made in Europe and put together in Africa. But the expenditure was practically compulsory; on no other terms could the commerce of the interior be reached. What the returns will be no one can anticipate; but as the people are fairly peaceable, intelligent and industrious, it will pay large profits. What it has cost it is difficult to calculate. Probably a thousand lives were lost by importing laborer. The writers who superintended stood the climate and the work very well, but the Chinese and other laborers brought in could not endure it. The greater part of the work has been done by the people of the country, about 500 of whom have been employed. The capital of the company is 35,000,000 francs, of which Belgium holds stock for 15,000,000.

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If the reports about the embarrassed condition of the Bank of Spain be true, then Spain is surely near the jumping off place, for the Bank of Spain is Spain's financial prop. She negotiates her loans and raises most of her money from outside sources through this bank, which has a monopoly of the money business in that empire. But the fact that there is a run on this bank at a time like this is suggestive of complications other than of a financial character, and is proof pretty positive that the people have lost confidence in the ability of the administration to carry Spain safely through the ordeal which she has rashly invited. When bull fights and collections in the churches were resorted to to raise money to carry on the war, it was a public confession of poverty damaging to Spain, for no one can have much confidence in the solvency of a country which thus puts itself on the alms list when engaged in an encounter with a wealthy nation which does not count the dollars when it comes to making war. Spain has already mortgaged all her available assets, her customs, quick silver mines, and the revenues from her colonies, the latter of which can no longer be used as collateral for they have to all intents and purposes passed beyond her control. While there was any hope of intervention by other nations there might have been some reason for her to keep up the fight, but since this hope vanished with the disasters that have already fallen upon her, and her main reliance for money tottering, for her to continue the conflict is simply suicide.

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We do not think that either Senators Gorman, Pettigrew or White had any thought that they could pass their respective propositions for taxes on corporations as attempted Wednesday. The Republicans in the Senate are almost solid against that kind of taxation and if a measure of that kind were to pass the Senate it would be killed in the House, where the Republicans have an irresistible majority, with a Speaker who doesn't stand much on ceremony when a measure which he or the majority doesn't like comes before the House. Of the three propositions that by Senator Gorman levying a tax on corporations doing a business of more than $250,000 a year, that by Senator Pettigrew levying a tax on all corporations, and that by Senator White taxing all corporations engaged in the refining of sugar or petroleum, Senator Pettigrew's was the least objectionable and the best, for it would be less open to the charge of discrimination and would, if faithfully enforced and honestly responded to, yield more income than either of the others. While apparently the tax proposed by the Senator from California would be a tax on the Sugar and Oil Trusts, which was the intention of the Senator, they need not have been much worried over that for they, having a monopoly in their business, would very soon find a way to get that tax out if the people who bought their sugar and their oil, so that after all it would be a tax on the consumers instead of a tax on the Trusts. This is true of all taxes on commodities, for they eventually come out of the consumers, but it is especially true in cases when the taxed have monopolies and can control the supply and, therefore, the price of the things taxed.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Hon. J. Sterling Morton is going to pull off a monetary congress in connection with the Omaha Exposition. Mr. Morton never neglects an opportunity to do something fussy.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— The London *Times*, a journal not given to facetiousness, has been moved to remark that Cervera's fleet has accomplished nothing thus far but the consumption of coal; and that is a fair characterization of its record. It is invincible in peace and invisible in war.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— If the countries of Europe do not intervene in behalf of Spain, it will not be because she has failed to make the request early and often, but the *Pall Mall Gazette* sizes up the situation correctly when it says that "neither France nor any other power is likely to burn its fingers with the Spanish chestnut."—*Norfolk Landmark, Dem.*

—— The North Carolina Democrats will have nothing to do with Marion Butler and his Populist aggregation in the coming campaign. The State Democratic convention flatly refused to consider any proposition for a fusion. This leaves Butler's gang open to trade anywhere else that a bargain may be made. The Democrats have shown the right spirit; they have returned to the plucky position formerly occupied by the party. They will make a good fight, with a fine show of beating the tricksters who have been fattening upon the treasury of the State for four years.—*Savannah News Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— She—"You don't see as many women cyclists wearing bloomers as you used to." He—"No; I guess they are afraid of being enlisted."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— Two Points Of View! "You, sir," said the poet, "are a bad judge of poetry." "I, sir," retorted the editor, "am a judge of bad poetry."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— A Recommendation: Mrs. Newed (engaging cook)—"Have you had much experience?" Cook—"Well, mum, I've cooked for ten families in th'e lasht two wakes."—*Harlem Life.*

— A Half Memory: Teacher—"Who discovered America?" Street Gamin (after deep thought)—"I disremember his name) but he was a dago."—*New York Weekly.*

— School Teacher—"Now, Willie Higgins, you may tell me what Commodore Dewey did on the 1st of May, 1898." Willie—"He did the Spaniards, ma'am."—*Harper's Bazar.*

— "A strange woman rang our bell to-day, and asked me to lend her an umbrella." "Did she offer any security?" "Yes; she said I was just as apt to get it back as if I lent it to somebody I knew."—*Puck.*

— It is War Times: Johnny (reading)—"Say, grandpa, what does three r's mean?" Grandpa—"When I was a boy it meant reading, 'riting, and rithemetic," Johnny (disgustedly)—"Pshaw! I thought it meant Roosevelt's Rough Riders."—*Brooklyn Life.*

— Taking No Chances: Mrs. Wickwire—"If you could stop drinking if you choose, why don't you choose?" Weary Watkins—"Missis, I had a second cousin out West who had his eye shot out for refusin' a drink, an' I don't want to take no chances of meetin' his sad fate."—Indianapolis Journal.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Kinston *Free Press:* During the severe storm at Ayden yesterday afternoon lightning struck and killed Henry Nables, who was driving some cows into a pen. It struck his head, tore the crown from his hat and blistered his face and breast.

— Clinton *Democrat:* There was a heavy hail storm in several sections of the country on Thursday. In Mingo township there was a heavy fall that seriously damaged crops. This was also the case in South Clinton, about four miles below Clinton.

Goldsboro *Headlight:* Two young daughters of Dalis Ward, colored, were killed by lightning near their home in Greene county Thursday morning about 10 o'clock while at work in the field. A mule was also killed and fell on one of Ward's sons, injuring him quite severely. The father was knocked senseless bu soon revived.

— Raleigh *Post:* A severe hail storm passed over the Oakville and Axtell sections of Warren county Monday evening, destroying everything in its passage. Hail stones fell as large as hen eggs and the ground was completely covered in some sections. People will have to plow up and plant their crops over in some sections.

— Washington *Progress*: The grand jury found a true bill against L. K. Paul and William Paul for the murder of Major Woolard. —— The largest mortgage ever recorded in this county was probated here Friday last. It is for $1,000,000, and is given by the Old Dominion Steamship Co., of New York, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. The object of the mortgage is to raise money to build new steamers.

— Concord *Standard:* On Tuesday night, at nearly 2 o'clock, Mr. John Parnell complained of feeling bad and went out on the back porch. Hardly had he gotten to the edge of the porch when he was heard to fall. Some of his family ran to his rescue, but by the time they caught hold of him he gasped a time or two and was dead. He had been complaining that night of shortness of breath.

— Durham *Sun:* A very destructive hail storm passed around Durham Monday afternoon. At Asheboro the stones were very large. Holes were knocked in tin roofing, and much damage done to wheat, corn, fruit and garden vegetables. Double thick glass was broken in several places in town. In Vance county, the northern portion, crops were destroyed for three miles wide. At Kittrell, wheat, oats, cotton, gardens, strawberries, dewberries and fruit of all kinds and many window glasses entirely destroyed. The hail, from goose egg size down, drifted two feet in many places. The ground is strewn with wreckage of trees.

— Rocky Mount *Motor:* Almost a cyclone visited the section of country around Weldon on Monday afternoon, following along the Roanoke river and destroying everything with which it came in contact as it swept in wild fury. It is reported that the country around Kelford and other points on the Norfolk & Carolina Railroad, is devastated of all vegetation. Large trees were uprooted, houses unroofed and stock killed. Holes were torn in the top of cars and panes of glass broken, as was also the headlight of the engine, by the hail stones which fell, some of which were as large as a man's fist. It is said to be the most destructive storm ever known in that section.

DIVISION OF THE HULL.

The Early Use of Water Tight Bulkheads In Ships.

The division of a hull of a vessel into compartments is of a more distant period than is generally supposed. As early as the beginning of the nineteenth century the Chinese divided the holds of their trading vessels intended for distant waters into a number of smaller holds or spaces. Those compartments were separated by partitions, or bulkheads, made of three inch planks and calked with a gum that was mixed with lime and threads of bamboo—a composition that readily hardened when brought into contact with water. The number of compartments depended upon the number of owners in the vessel.

In a large vessel there were sometimes as many as 100, each partner shipping his goods in his own berth, which he fitted up to suit himself, and either went in person or sent one of his family to take charge of his property. At just what time this division of the hull was first adopted does not appear to have been recorded. It may have been very old at the period named. The compartments, it will be seen, were made for commercial ecenomy rather than for the safety of the vessel.

Use of bulkheads for safety purposes was probably first made in the western rivers of the United States. As early as 1820, not ten years after the introduction of steam navigation on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers by Robert Fulton, the hull of the steamboat Columbus, running between New Orleans and Shippingport, Ky., was torn open by a snag, but the vessel was "saved from sinking by having a snagroom, which apartment alone was filled with water." The Caledonia, running on the Mississippi river in 1824, also had a snagroom.

Prior to the year 1849, of 736 vessels lost from all causes on the western American rivers 419 were lost from snags and other obstructions in the rivers. No doubt the danger in navigating these rivers is what brought the snagroom or chamber into use, though if they were as rudely and cheaply constructed as many of these vessels themselves were at this early period, they could hardly be relied on in many cases, and this may account for the fact that they did not come into more general use.—John H. Morrison in Cassier's Magazine.

PULLEY BLOCKS.

Lots of Them Used on Land Nowadays as Well as on the Ocean.

Pulley blocks were formerly made with a rope strap placed around the block on the outside. Now, in wooden blocks, the strap is made of iron, and is placed inside the shell. Many very large blocks and great numbers of very small ones are now made entirely of iron. There are fewer deep water ships than there were, their place having been taken largely by steam vessels and therefore fewer blocks are required to supply the demand, but great numbers are required for the coasting fleets and yachts. Within comparatively recent years the use of pulley blocks on land has increased enormously, so that the aggregate consumption of blocks continues very large.

Wooden blocks are made most commonly with an ash shell and lignum vitæ sheaves; in smaller and medium sized blocks the shell also is sometimes made of lignum vitæ. The use of wire rope in derricks is familiar. Wire halyards are now used to some extent on yachts, as well as wire standing rigging, and where such halyards are used metal sheaves are substituted for those of wood. The blocks of a big, heavily sparred steam yacht, say barkentine rigged, might cost $1,500. On the great number of sailboats and small yachts these are used many little blocks of galvanized iron.

On shore there are now used in cities immense numbers of little blocks for pulley lines for drying clothes. Such blocks are made of iron and of wood in various styles. In a city like New York hundreds of thousands of such blocks are in use. The demand for the very largest of blocks for land use has also grown within very recent years, such blocks being now used very extensively on the heavy derricks employed in the construction of the tall modern buildings. Big blocks used on derricks with manilla rope are made with wooden shells and iron sheaves. Blocks used with wire rope are all iron. The use of iron blocks is increasing. The great wooden blocks are made up to 16 inches in length. Iron blocks are made up to 17 inches and sometimes to order still larger. —New York Sun.

CANNY INSECT WORKERS.

They Fertilize Flowers For Strictly Utilitarian Reasons.

A correspondent writes: "The theory of the origin of flowers by the selection of insects is one which has attracted much attention both in scientific circles and from the general public. Set forth by Darwin in the 'Origin of Species,' it has been largely developed in a series of interesting publications by Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Grant Allen. Some fresh and interesting light has now been thrown on it by a series of experiments recently carried out by Professor Plateau of the University of Ghent. Professor Plateau has arrived at the conclusion that insects are indifferent to the colors of the flowers they visit, and that they are guided to them in a very subordinate way by sight. The experiments on which the Belgian professor bases his farreaching conclusions are briefly these: Having covered the brightly colored flowers of single dahlias in his garden with bits of green leaf, he found that they were still visited by insects. This seemed so much at variance with the generally received view that insects are attracted to flowers chiefly by their color that Professor Plateau instituted a prolonged series of experiments and observations to put the matter still further to the proof. The result has been to confirm and strengthen the conclusions drawn from the first experiments. Cutting off the brightly colored corollas of such flowers as lobelia, evening primrose, foxglove, etc., he found the remaining green parts were still visited. Again there are some brightly colored flowers which are seldom or never visited by insects owing to their lack of honey. Notable among these is the scarlet geranium of our garden. But when a little honey was placed on geranium flowers bees came to them at once, those blossoms which had not received honey being passed over.

"Other conspicuous flowers were tried in a similar way with like results. The experiment of removing the honey bearing parts of a flower and leaving the brightly colored part, which was supposed to be attractive, was also tried with the single dahlia. Its inner florets were removed, leaving the conspicuous outer ones, a piece of yellow leaf being placed in the center. No insects went to these honeyless flowers. But as soon as a drop of nectar was placed on them they visited them as freely as before. Again, Professor Plateau made artificial flowers with pieces of green leaf, each furnished with a little honey. These were freely visited by insects. But artificial flowers made of colored material were neglected, even when supplied with honey.

"In further support of his views Professor Plateau is able to bring forward the following facts as to the habits of insects in visiting flowers: They will pass freely and with apparent indifference from one color to another of varieties of the same species growing together in our gardens; they visit a great number of green and greenish colored flowers; there are many small and inconspicuous flowers which are also freely visited. Such is a brief outline of Professor Plateau's observations and experiments, from which he believes himself justified in drawing the conclusion that sight plays a very subordinate part in attracting insects to flowers. Their bearing on the theory of the insect origin of flowers is obvious."—London Times.

The Old Man Was Cured.

"Talk about curing people of bad habits, one of the funniest cases I ever knew occurred on the south side some years ago," said Detective Thomas McQuaide. "There was an old fellow over there who would insist on fussing with his wife, who would invariably give him the worst of it. Then he would run up stairs and hang out of the second story window, holding to the ledge, shouting like wildfire that he was going to drop and kill himself. Of course the wife would relent and set up a noise that would bring out the neighbors for blocks, and the man would be pulled in the window by friends.

"This got to be coming too frequently, and some of the boys who lived near, and who had loosened several joints in their spines at different times pulling him in, decided to stop it. One fine day it came again. The old fellow hung out of the window, shouting that he would surely jump and end it all; the wife came rushing into the street in hysterics, and the neighbors ran as before to pull him up. The first man who got there hit the man's fingers with a stick, making him loosen his hold, and, to the horror of all, he dropped to the hard pavement with a howl that was pitiful. He was not badly hurt, but it cured him of that bad habit."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Queen Wilhelmina's Oath.

The coronation of the young queen of Holland will take place, according to a recently published decree, on Sept. 6. On that day the young woman, with right hand raised, in the presence of the states general, will pledge herself to the following formula, which is a strange contrast to the oaths administered to the Russian and German emperors:

"I swear to the people of the Netherlands to observe and always maintain the fundamental law. I pledge myself to defend and to preserve with all my power the independence of the kingdom, to protect public and private liberty and the rights of all my subjects and to employ for the preservation and advancement of individual and general prosperity all the means which the laws place at my disposal as the due of an upright queen. And may God aid me in my work."

Vapors From Metals.

That metals will throw off vapors is evident even to the housewife, who can smell the raging fire in her kitchen range, even though she may be up two flights of stairs. It is said that zinc will give off sufficient vapor even at a low temperature to produce chemical changes in photographic plates, and that this occurs in a vacuum as well as in the open air. Experimenters say that the lowest known temperature at which metal vaporizes in 184 degrees F.—New York Ledger.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body; your liver is out of order; have no appetite, no life or ambition; have a bad cold; in fact, are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your Liver, Stomach and Kidneys; tone up the whole system, and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. Only 50c per bottle. †

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the house; the shiftless fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides; one pays out 25 cents, the other is out a hundred dollars, and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he he is getting poorer. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

THE NEW YORKER.

An Account of the Most Powerful Floating Fire Engine In the World.

In the series of articles on New York's fire department by Charles T. Hill in St. Nicholas there is one devoted to "Floating Fire Engines." In describing New York's fleet of firebosts Mr. Hill says:

Foremost among these vessels stands the firebost New Yorker, officially known as Engine Company No. 57, as she is without doubt the most powerful firebost afloat. The New Yorker's berth is at the Battery, where she lies beside a tasteful building erected by the fire department as a housing for her crew or company. This building is fitted up with all the requirements of an engine house—bunkroom up stairs, sliding poles to make a quick descent to the ground floor, and a complete set of telegraph instruments to inform the company of all alarms throughout the city. She lies with steam up, at all times ready to respond in an instant to any alarm, whether it be by telegraph or a cry for assistance from a burning boat in midriver. She will dash up the river to attack a burning pier or warehouse or down the bay to meet an incoming steamship with its cargo afire with the same activity. Her powerful pumps make her almost invincible in any kind of marine fire, and she is also a valuable assistant to the land forces.

As she lies at her berth by the Battery she attracts a great deal of attention from all new arrivals in the harbor, and on account of her formidable appearance she is usually put down as some newfangled torpedo throwing addition to our navy, for with the rows of brass headed hose connections along the side of the deckhouse and the vicious looking stand pipes, or "monitor nozzles," as they are called, mounted fore and aft, she certainly has a defiant and businesslike appearance.

In build she looks like a rather handsome tug. She is 125 feet long, 26 feet wide and draws about 13 feet of water. She is built of steel and iron throughout, making her thoroughly fireproof, even the top of the wheelhouse and cabin being made of a kind of cement as hard as stone. There is little woodwork about her to ignite, and she is thus enabled to approach very close to a fire and deliver her powerful streams at short range. She has two very large boilers and four sets (eight in all) of vertical, double acting steam pumps and one additional small direct acting pump.

Bits of Wisdom.

Bear in mind these bits of homely wisdom: Pure water, pure air, sunshine and wholesome food are the best preventives against disease. Cultivate exquisite cleanliness. Make daily use of baths. Try to always get eight hours' sleep.

An unpleasant odor for 24 hours may mean a fever for 24 days. Digestion is assisted by cheerfulness.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs; cough set in, and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, and took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

Regular size 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded. †

Mr. P. Ketcham, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¾
Standard		@	7¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½	@	7½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	6½	@	6¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	6½
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New Mork, each		@	1 30
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	53
Virginia Meal		@	53
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	80	@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—℔ ℔			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 50
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔			
Low grade		@	4 75
Choice		@	5 75
Straight		@	6 25
First Patent		@	7 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	53
Car load, in bags—White		@	54
Oats, from store		@	43½
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas		@	90
HIDES—℔ ℔			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	18
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	80
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½	@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔			
Northern	7½	@	7¾
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 50
Rump		@	12 00
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	11
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	3 00	@	6 00
Common	1 50	@	2 00
Cypress Sawed	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¼
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4½
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 00	@	6 00
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 00	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	4
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon-Northern	1 00	@	1 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	1 00
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Unwashed	4	@	15

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 25 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 24½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at 95c per bbl for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.60 for Dip, and $1.70 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine, steady, 25, 24½c; rosin firm, 1.20, $1.25 bid; tar firm, $1.00; crude turpentine firm, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	146
Rosin	573
Tar	100
Crude turpentine	60

Receipts same day last year—178 casks spirits turpentine, 584 bbls rosin, 75 bbls tar, 38 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 6½c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 11-16 cts. ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	5 " "
Low Middling	5 11-16 " "
Middling	6¼ " "
Good Middling	6¾ " "

Same day last year, middling 7½c.

Receipts—11 bales; same day last year, 10.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

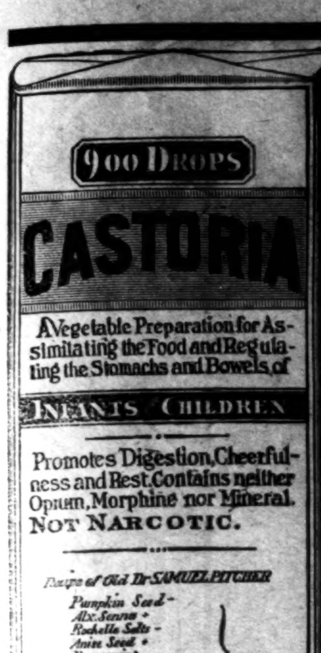
PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 50 to 55c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 70c.

CORN—Firm; 55 to 57½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to 1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five-inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2,25; six-six, $2.25



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"I'd Like to Be a Boy Again."

I'd like to be a boy again without a woe or care, with freckles scattered o'er my face and hayseeds in my hair. I'd like to rise at 4 o'clock and do a hundred chores and saw the wood and feed the hogs and lock the stable doors, and herd the hens and watch the bees and take the mules to drink, and teach the turkeys how to swim so they will not sink, and milk a hundred cows and bring in wood to burn and stand out in the sun all day and churn and churn and churn, and wear my brother's cast off clothes and walk four miles to school, and get a licking every day for breaking some old rule, and then get home again at night and do the chores once more, and milk the cows and feed the hogs and curry mules a score, and then crawl wearily up stairs and seek my little bed, and hear dad say, "That worthless boy, he doesn't earn his bread." I'd like to be a boy again, a boy has so much fun. His life is just one round of mirth, from rise to set of sun. I think there's nothing pleasanter than closing stable doors and herding hens and chasing bees and doing evening chores.—Farm and Field.

A Shrewd Youth.

The young man approached the elderly capitalist with a confident air.

"Sir," he said, "I love your daughter. I ask you for her hand."

"You want my daughter?" he snarled. "Well, you'll get my foot." And he made a sudden advance on the youth. The latter did not quail. On the contrary, he leaped in the air. He waved his arms. He yelled: "Kill him, kill him! Robber, robber!" He jumped at the old man, who trembled and shrank back. He cowered before the savage onslaught. "Kill him, kill him!" roared the youth.

"Wait, wait," screamed the old man. "I'll reverse my decision!"

For it appears that the young man had in some way learned the fact that in his early years the aged capitalist was a baseball umpire.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Hand THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE rules the world.

But few appreciate the danger to which the expectant mother is exposed, and the foreboding with which she looks forward to the hour of approaching motherhood. By the use of

"Mother's Friend"

the body is made to yield pleasantly to the change. Headache and nausea are dispelled, the depressed and nervous feeling yields to one of hopeful expectation. Danger to life of mother is avoided, and she passes through the trial quickly and her recovery is rapid.

Sent by express, on receipt of price, $1.00. Book to "Expectant Mothers" free upon application.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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BOTTOM FACTS

In the Maine investigation make startling News.

The bottom facts in connection with our hard ware stock reveal the largest assortment and lowest prices for quality to be found anywhere. Everything comprised in the term of "Hard ware," all of the best quality and marked at prices admitting of no argument. Dealers can here find the best source of supply for their wants.

Purchases delivered at depots without expense, and patron's interest carefully looked after.

OUR PENINSULAR STEEL RANGES

must be seen to be appreciated, and it will be a pleasure for us to show you their construction and management. A fine and varied line of Cooking and Heating Stoves constantly on hand at low down prices. Try us and we will convince you.

Our lines of general Hardware, Cutlery, Brass goods, &c., are complete in each department

J. W. MURCHISON,

mar 30 tf ORTON BUILDING

FRANK H. STEDMAN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Fire AND Tornado Insurance

YOUR BUSINESS IS SOLICITED AND

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

OFFICE AT

Southwest corner of Front and Chesnut Sts

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BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

THE SUNDIAL.

Shadow of the dial plate, deigneth scarce to stir.
Faster, time! Ah, why so slow, while I wait for her?

Sunlight on the dial plate. How the moments race!
Slower, time! Ah, why so fast while I see her face?

Darkness on the dial plate when the red sun sets.
Time, what need of you at all, since my love forgets?

—In John-a-Dreams.

THE READY REASONING BOY.

Some Sweet Samples of the Satisfaction He Gives.

He was in his mother's room the other day when she was showing a friend some handsome napery that her own maternal relative had given her on her marriage. He was impressed by the conversation and laid it by for future reference. That evening there were guests at dinner, and for a long while he was deeply interested in a study of his own domestic economy, with special reference to whether turkey was a good single standard for the human circulation, and concluding that it was endeavored to get a monopoly. Later on he began to regard the festive board with an interest that was not strictly dietary, and finally electrified the company by the inquiry:

"Mamma, is this the tablecloth you were married in?"

Grandpa came to call not long ago, and papa had him up in the smoking room, discussing the subject of masculine headgear.

"Run down stairs, son, and get my new derby. It's hanging in the hall," said papa.

The messenger was some time away, and when he returned with the hat he was carrying it on the end of a cane.

The owner took it off and began to expatiate on its beauties:

"Now, here is a latest shape, and I got it for a song. You ought to wear a derby, father. It's more comfortable than a beaver and more stylish."

The old gentleman secretly resented these remarks, but said nothing. The younger gentleman placed the model shape on a chair and forgot all about it. Ten minutes later he calmly sat on that stylish hat and remodeled it so that its maker would have denied it.

Grandpa was tickled almost to death. "Best have a beaver, after all, my boy," he said. "A beaver's so big you are pretty safe not to sit down on it."

When grandpa went to the hatrack to get the immaculate beaver, he was smitten with horror. A catastrophe of some kind had occurred, and it was evident that the hat had been involved. A committee of investigation at once interviewed the small boy. He explained matters with charming candor. "Why, you see, papa," said he, "I had to stand on grandpa's hat to reach yours; it hung so high up."—Washington Post.

Standing Up For a Principle.

"How much does it cost to send a letter from here to San Francisco?" asked a tall, angular woman with a masculine voice and a somewhat hairy chin as she stepped up to one of the stamp windows at the postoffice.

"Two cents, ma'am."

"And how much to send a letter to Bethany, Mizzoury?"

"Two cents."

"I won't pay it."

"Very well, ma'am."

"I didn't suppose you'd throw off anything on account of the shorter distance, but I thought I'd ask you, anyhow. When you carry a letter to San Francisco for 2 cents, you ought to carry four to Bethany for 1 cent. It's a shame. I don't have to send my letter through this postoffice, and I won't. There's a neighbor of mine going to Bethany next week, and she'll take it for me and be glad to do it. I don't care for the 2 cents, mind you, but I'm not going to be swindled. I've been reading up on these things, and I'm"—

"That's all right, ma'am, but I'm very much occupied, and"—

"You ain't occupied any harder than I am, young man, but I've got time to tell you that this government's a cheat and a swindle and it's founded on wrong principles and I'm agin it from the word go and it's never going to get any money out of me when I can help it, and I generally can. You don't get any 2 cents out of me for taking a letter to Mizzoury. Understand?"

With a look of lofty scorn she turned away from the stamp window and went out of the office.—Chicago Tribune.

A Lesson In Frugality.

Guy, the founder of Guy's hospital in London, was as parsimonious in private life as he was munificent in public. John Hopkins, one of his contemporaries, who was nicknamed Vulture Hopkins on account of his rapacious mode of acquiring his immense wealth, on one occasion paid a visit to Guy, who, on Hopkins entering the room, lighted a farthing candle. Hopkins, being asked the reason of his visit, said: "I have been told that you, sir, are better versed in the prudent and necessary art of saving than any man living, and I therefore wait on you for a lesson in frugality. I have always regarded myself as an adept in this matter, but I am told you excel me." "Oh," replied Guy, "if that is all you come to talk about, we can discuss the matter in the dark," and thereupon he blew out the candle. Hopkins acknowledged that he had met his superior in thrift.—San Francisco Argonaut.

How Tommy Helped.

Minister—Ah, Tommy, is that you? I trust you are always a good boy, Tommy?

Tommy—Yes, sir.

Minister—That's right. I am sure you are always kind to your good mother.

Tommy—Yes, sir. I was helping her yesterday.

Minister—Very glad to hear it, Tommy. What did you do for her yesterday?

Tommy—I helped her with the washing, sir. She said she couldn't get on with the washing if we didn't take our dinner an hour sooner, and I took it as soon as she had it ready.—Exchange.

IN THE WILDERNESS.

A SOLDIER'S GHASTLY RECOLLECTIONS OF AN AWFUL BATTLEFIELD.

No Time to Bury the Dead, Who Lay So Thick as to Cover Large Areas of Ground. Blue and Gray Side by Side—The Letter to Somebody's "Dear Jack."

"I have no time to bury my dead and can give you none," was Grant's famous reply to Lee, when, under a flag of truce, a cessation of hostilities was requested long enough to bury the dead. Thus one great and awful feature of the battle of the Wilderness was the unburied dead, that lay for days and weeks all over that blood stained field, one of the most horrible and ghastly sights ever exposed to human vision. Probably no battlefield of the civil war afforded such an opportunity for inspection as this.

Ordinarily, after a fight, burying parties were detailed, and the long, deep trench, a common grave, was dug, and the dead were at least covered; but not so here. Grant could not stop, and the long stretch of country, overrun with Mosby's guerrillas, that intervened between the Rappahannock river and the nearest Union lines prevented aid from that direction in burying the thousands that were slain in the Wilderness and in the fight at Spottsylvania Court House.

I sat on my horse looking over the portion of the field where the fierce and deadly fighting of May 4 and 5, 1864, occurred. It was four or five days after the fight, about the 9th or 10th of May. A small detachment of our regiment had been sent as an escort to a train of ambulances to gather in the wounded who were being temporarily cared for in barns and farmhouses near the battlefield, and I thus had an opportunity to view this historic scene.

During the years since it has been an open question whether to be glad or sorry that I visited that battlefield. It could not be more vividly impressed upon me had I seen it yesterday. It has been a nightmare and a horrid day dream all these years. Often have I prayed that visions of those upturned faces, blackened and distorted, of the staring, glazed eyeballs, of the stiffened, outstretched hands, seemingly still grasping for support, those rigid forms wrapped in blue and gray, that had fought their last battle and now lay side by side in that great charnel field, might be blotted forever from my recollection. Then, again, I have been glad that I knew so well how that battlefield appeared, and how barbarous, brutal and inhuman it made war seem; glad that I knew how 10,000 dead heroes looked, who had faced and met death amid the wild, frenzied scenes of one of the greatest battles in the history of the world.

One of the most striking features to us that day and the one most thoroughly fixed in our memories was that all over that battlefield, or at least that part we visited, there lay three boys in blue to one in gray. It will be remembered that all through the Wilderness fight the rebels were protected by a system of earthworks and hastily constructed fortifications and abatises, while the Union troops were compelled to fight largely in the open and assail the Confederates in their strongholds. From these it was utterly impossible to dislodge the enemy except by the masterly series of flank movements so successfully planned by General Grant.

At this point the Union dead lay thickest. I believe I could have dismounted and walked a distance as great as two ordinary city blocks and never once have stepped upon the ground—walking on dead bodies all the way. Indeed had I undertaken the ghastly journey I would have been compelled in some places to climb over heaps of the dead.

There was a slight growth of underbrush at this point, with a few trees remaining. I made a careful examination and could not see a limb or a twig or a bush but was marked by a bullet, and some of them in several places. The wonder seemed not that there were so many dead, but that any lived. Officers and privates all made a common cause here and rank was forever obliterated, for among the dead we noticed the shining shoulder straps of commissioned officers mingled with the ordinary blue uniform of the common soldier. The trees were torn and shattered, the fearful work of shot and shell being shown on every side. Muskets, canteens, haversacks, knapsacks—in fact, nearly all that makes up the accouterments of the soldier—were scattered in all directions.

None of us felt like performing any act of ghoulish vandalism; though, as I saw a letter extending from the pocket of a dead Confederate soldier, I dismounted, and, some of the boys gathering around, we looked it over. It was torn and partly illegible, but we made out that it was from the town of Hamlet, in the state of North Carolina. It was in a lady's handwriting, and the portion that we were able to read was as follows:

MY DEAR JACK—We hope that you can soon return and help us with the tobacco crop, but if not we do hope and pray to God that our dear Jack will not be harmed by those terrible Yankees.

As we looked at the letter and then at the upturned face of poor Jack, turning black from exposure to the sun, and then thought of that poor wife or mother or sister who was waiting and watching for the return of the dead and mangled soldier at our feet, and of the other 10,000 homes from which dear ones had gone out who were now among that host of dead around us, we began to comprehend something of the brutal, barbarous nature of war.—Cyrus G. Shepard in New York Post.

ANTS AND FLIES.

A Naturalist Proves How They Distribute Yeasts and Molds.

The part played by insects in the distribution of minute vegetable organisms has been made the subject of an interesting investigation by Dr. Amedeo Berlese at the Portici Laboratory for Agricultural Chemistry. That they do perform this task, often a very mischievous one, has long been known, but the professor, as is shown in the current number of Nature, has proved that, for good or evil, they are more active than had been hitherto ascertained. Ants were the subjects of his first experiments. He had frequently detected the cells of two alcoholic yeasts hidden in fissures of the bark on the trunks of both fruit and forest trees. These he suspected to have been transported by the ants, which were constantly traveling up and down the trunks, and it seemed likely that flies might co-operate in the work. First, he "put the question" to the ants. He collected a large number of a species which is very common in vineyards. They were allowed access to bunches of grapes which had been carefully sterilized and afterward placed under conditions that prevented the possibility of any introduction of molds or yeasts from the outer air. The result, in less than a fortnight, was that all the bunches which the ants could visit were abundantly infested with yeasts and molds, while several others which had been preserved even for a much longer time in sterilized vessels from which the ants were excluded, had neither molds nor yeasts or bacteria on their surfaces.

Dr. Berlese then turned his attention to the flies. His methods of inquisition, we fear, would not be approved by those who share Corporal Toby's view and are merciful even to the house fly and the bluebottle. In fact, these torments of the human race must have had a decidedly bad time in the laboratory. The first experiment, however, was simple and humane. A number of bits of sterilized meat were set out on a terrace, some of them covered by wire gauze, others accessible to the flies. After two hours' exposure to them and 13 to the air, yeasts were found to be much more abundant in the former—indeed Dr. Berlese estimates that the quantity of yeasts conveyed by flies is about 26 times as great as is brought by the air. Similar experiments were made with grapes, and with similar results. The next point to settle was the precise way in which the transport was effected. It was first ascertained that ferments were often more frequent in the bodies of flies than on their legs and feet; next, cells similar to those of yeast were detected in their excreta. It remained, then, to study the passage of these cells through the digestive apparatus of the insect. Common bluebottles, or meat flies, were selected for this purpose, and a large number of experiments were made on them, but some other flies and cellar midges were also tested. It was proved in all cases that when the flies were fed with sterilized material the excreta contained no yeasts, but when they had a diet of pure cultures of sundry yeast the excreta soon contained in great quantities the yeasts that were in the food. These cells also were not dead, but living. If collected, they duly germinated and developed, though the rate of the process and the abundance of the result were found to depend to a considerable extent on the temperature maintained. Further experiments indicated that the cells increased in number in passing through the body of the fly, and the general result of the whole series was to demonstrate that ants and certain flies play an important part not only in the distribution (as was already known), but also in the preservation and multiplication of alcoholic ferments. Insects, in fact, contribute far more than atmospheric air to the dissemination of yeasts, which are conveyed internally rather than externally. In some cases this distributing agency may be exercised for good, but we suspect it is far more often potent for evil.—London Standard.

Face Treatment.

Here are directions for a good face bath, or "shampoo," the effect on the skin being most gratifying, it is said: Rub pure, fine soap on a sponge, adding several drops of best toilet glycerin. Previously dip the sponge in hot water. Rub the face and neck softly with the sponge until the skin is covered with the soothing lather. Then take almond meal and rub it in until face and neck are perfectly dry. Wash off at once in hot water that has had a teaspoonful of powdered borax dissolved in it. Next bathe or spray with cold water until the flesh feels cold and firm, finally drying by burying the face in a soft damask towel. A teaspoonful of good cologne should be in the cold spray.

I was seriously affected with a cough for several years, and last Fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by a friend who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, MRS. MARY A. BEARD, Claremont, Ark. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A Fresh Supply of All Kinds of Duttenhofer's and Mundell's FINE SHOES

JUST RECEIVED.

Look in Our Show Window.

We invite the Ladies especially to try the Shoes.

We keep at the same old place, 63½ steps east from corner of Front and Princess streets.

MERCER & EVANS.

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ORDERS.

We Are Filling Orders for

Patent Flour,
Straight Flour,
Clear Flour,
Meal, White Corn,

FROM CARS AT R. R.

No delay in filling orders for anything in our line.

D. McEACHERN,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.

my 4 tf

The Morning Star.

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

CHEAPEST DAILY OF ITS CLASS.

Note the following Reduced Rates of Subscription:

One Year, by Mail,	$5.00
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Address,

WM. H. BERNARD,
Editor and Proprietor,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Statement of Atlantic National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business May 5th, 1898, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$534,022 29	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts	57 27	Surplus $60,000 00	
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	40,100 00	Undivided profits 18,597 06—	78,597 06
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Circulation	36,000 00
Due from other Banks $173,132 12		Total Deposits	622,033 04
Cash on hand 104,318 42—	277,450 54		
Total	$861,630 10	Total	$816,630 10

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	May 5, '96.	May 5, '97.	May 5, 98.
Total Deposits	$545,000	$556,000	$662,000
Surplus and Net Profits	57,600	68,700	78,500
Bills Payable and Re discounts	NONE.	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. my 13 tf

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR DEPOSITS IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

The Strongest Strictly Savings Bank in North Carolina.

All deposits made on or before Wednesday, June 1st, begin to draw interest on that date at rate of 4 per cent. per annum. my 26 tf

REDUCED RATES IN MAY

The Seaboard Air Line announces the following Reduced Rates for Special Occasions to take place in May.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Quadrennial Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd-4th, with final limit May 31st.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

National Order of Elks.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 7th-9th, with final limit of fifteen days.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 17th-19th, with final limit to June 4th.

NORFOLK, VA.

Southern Baptist and Auxiliary Conventions.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd-6th, with final limit of fifteen days.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Twentieth of May Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 16th-19th, and one cent per mile travelled from points within a radius of two hundred miles; tickets on sale 18th-19th with final limit May 23rd.

Reunion of Confederate Veterans.

Rate of one cent per mile travelled, tickets on sale May 18th-19th with final limit May 23rd.

For full information in regard to these rates call on or address any Agent of the Seaboard Air line or write to

T. J. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent,
Portsmouth, Va.

ap 8 tf

If It's Worth Printing the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal Will Print It.

And Every Democrat, Every Republican, Every Man, Woman or Child who can read will want to read it.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER-JOURNAL is a Democratic paper, of six or eight pages, issued Wednesday and Saturday of each week. The Wednesday issue prints all the Clean News, and the Saturday issue prints Stories, Miscellany, Poetry, all matters of special interest in the home. It is edited by Henry Watterson.

Price $1.00 a Year.

You get 104 good papers, of six or eight pages each, for $1—LESS THAN ONE CENT A PAPER.

USEFUL PREMIUMS

Are given Club Raisers, and good-paying commissions are allowed agents.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year	$6.00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year	8.00
Sunday alone, 1 yea	3.00

jan 1 tf

BARBADOES MOLASSES

Of Our Own Importation Now on Hand and New Crop to Arrive.

We carry all grades, styles and prices.

THE WORTH COMPANY

ap 7 tf

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day, According to Location.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office. Goldsboro, N. C.

feb 23tf

Jackson Springs Water.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, West End, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,

Yours. Respectfully, &c.,

CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON,

my 13 tf West End. Moore Co., N. C.

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, AT THE

Star Office.

SUITABLE FOR

WRAPPING PAPER

AND EXCELLENT FOR

Placing Under Carpet.

jan 1 tf

"Experience is a Dear Teacher."

We have had our EXPERIENCE and have paid for it. So in buying your

Medicines & Filling Prescriptions

from me, you run no risk whatever. It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.

TELEPHONE, store 139, and residence 260.

Yours, for some of your business.

James D. Nutt, The Druggist.

my 29 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:03 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:46 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 6:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28 p. m., Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:22 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:20 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 2:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M. No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.06 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m., 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m., 5:55 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:18 a. m., Cheraw 10:30 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:25p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.50 p. m., Hartsville — p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8.50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9.20 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:25 a. m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:45 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Hartsville 4:15 a. m., Darlington 6.29 a. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7.50 a. m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11:13 p. m.; arrive Selma 2.50 p. m., 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:02 p. m., Dunn 3:30 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:00 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9.50 a. m. Fayetteville 11:10 p. m., 10:35 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., Smithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:35 p. m. and 1:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:17 p. m., Creston 5:13 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager my 22 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.

To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. 3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 33	Kinston	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY,
feb 1 tf Druggist.

SEABOARD AIR LINE. S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect May 8, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:26 p.m., Pembroke 5:45 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:28 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and pointsNorth.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9 20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:55 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m., leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:28 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:20 a. m., Shelby 11:18 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:19 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:15 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p.m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:90 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 7:00 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:50 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. my 11 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect May 26th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	7 42 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	10 55 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	11 08 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 12 "
Leave Sanford	12 32 P. M.
Leave Climax	2 29 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Greensboro	3 10 "
Leave Stokesdale	3 58 "
Leave Walnut Cove	4 29 "
Leave Rural Hall	4 57 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	6 35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 43 "
Leave Sanford	2 35 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 50 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 53 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 05 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND	No 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 20 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

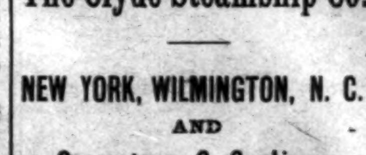
At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

my 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C. Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

BENEFACTOR	Saturday,	June 4th
CROATAN	Saturday,	June 11th

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN	Saturday,	June 4th
BENEFACTOR	Saturday,	June 11th

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN	Tuesday,	May 13
BENEFACTOR	Tuesday,	June 7

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y my 29 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1898

U. S. BATTLESHIP OREGON.

The Big Fighter Joins Admiral Sampson's Fleet in Cuban Waters Ready for Action.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, May 29, via Key West, Fla., June 2, 11.40 A. M.—The United States battleship Oregon joined the fleet this morning, finishing the most remarkable long distance cruise in the history of modern ironclads. Her reception by the fleet was worthy of her achievement. Coming along at a fifteen knot speed, she swept in a majestic semi-circle through the fleet to a point opposite the flagship, solid ranks of white clad cheering sailors manning the sides of each vessel as she passed. The first news of the Oregon's arrival at Key West was brought to the squadron by the Associated Press dispatch boat soon after sunrise. The fleet was consequently on the lookout for her, and when at noon there loomed up a gray hulk on the northwest horizon there was vigorous wigwagging from ship to ship. Marine glasses showed the ponderous outlines of the navy's crack heavy-weight and showed also that she carried "a bone in her teeth," as she piled up the white water on each side of her bow.

"Fifteen knots, if it's a mile," was the verdict as she raced in on the home stretch of her long journey, and watches held on her as she approached confirmed it. She had a decided list to port from hastily filled bunkers, that there had been no time to trim since dashing into Key West for fuel and out again. But her short stay there spoke volumes for the mechanism of a Pacific built ship, which could do a 13,000 mile run, throw in fresh coal and steam out to what might be a battle-ground without stopping to even tighten a crank-pin.

The dispatch boats lying outside the squadron raised their flags as the Oregon bore down between them, while her officers and men waved their hands and caps were silently lifted.

The big fighter slowed down to a majestic pace and then the noise arose. Rank upon rank of white-clad sailors broke into yells, which came over half a mile against the wind and the crew of the Oregon sent them back with interest. Then the ships, each white with men, renewed their greeting and each vessel of the fleet joined in again, and, as the Oregon glided between the flagship and the Indiana, the latter's band swung into the Washington *Post* march. Then the exchange of visits began and the officers and men of the Oregon were heartily complimented and welcomed by all.

THE IMMUNE REGIMENTS.

Territory in Which They Are to be Raised Apportioned—Four of the Regiments to be Colored Troops.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Adjutant General Corbin to-day made public an order apportioning the territory in which are to be raised the volunteer regiments (popularly called immune regiments), for which the colonels have been appointed. It was at first announced that five of the regiments were to be recruited from colored persons, but it is now said that this number has been reduced to four. The territory apportioned is as follows:

For the Third regiment, Colonel Say, the States of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida; headquarters at Macon, Ga.

For the Fourth regiment, Colonel Pettit, the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia; headquarters to be designated hereafter.

For the Fifth regiment, Colonel Sargeant, the States of Alabama and Mississippi; headquarters at Columbus, Miss.

For the Sixth regiment, Colonel Tyson, the States of Kentucky and Tennessee; headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.

For the Seventh regiment, Colonel Godwin, the States of Missouri and Arkansas and so much of Tennessee as lies east of a due north and south line running through the city of Cincinnati, Ohio; headquarters, Memphis, Tenn.

For the Eighth regiment, Colonel Huggins, the State of Kentucky, all of Tennessee not otherwise allotted, and the Ohio Valley; headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

For the Ninth regiment, Colonel Lee, the States of Virginia and North Carolina; headquarters Raleigh, N. C.

Each mustering officer is also to act as quartermaster and commissary for the purpose of subsisting the volunteers from the time of enrollment to the time of rendezvous, and for their transportation from the place of enrollment to the place of rendezvous.

VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS.

The Second Regiment Leaves Richmond for the South.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, VA., June 2.—The Second Virginia regiment, United States volunteers, Colonel Baker commanding, left this city this morning at 10.45 o'clock. The regiment was escorted through the city to the depot by the local camps of Confederate veterans and companies from other regiments, and practically the entire population turned out to do honor to the occasion. Along the line of march the sidewalks and porticos were crowded with men, women and children, and it is estimated that there were about the depot some 15,000 persons when the first section of the train pulled out. On many houses flags and bunting were displayed, and at every step the regiment was lustily cheered by men and children, and encouraged by handkerchief-waving by the ladies. The command presented a most soldierly appearance, and aroused enthusiasm to the highest pitch.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

A $20,000,000 Fire at Peshawar in India.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BOMBAY, June 2.—A conflagration at Peshawar which was not mastered for twenty-four hours destroyed four thousand houses, doing damage to the amount of about four crores of rupees (about $20,000,000). This is supposed to be the record fire of India.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

EXPECTING NEWS OF IMPORTANCE.

Interesting Events Looked for at Santiago by the Navy Department.

SCHLEY'S FORCE AUGMENTED.

Sampson in Command—With the Aid of Insurgent Forces Will Begin Assault Upon Spanish Forts and Fleets Without Waiting for Troops.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—It was plainly noticeable at the Navy Department to-day that the officials were expecting news of the first importance, but that they did not look for it immediately. The firmness with which they have insisted that Schley could have had no general engagement with the Spanish ships and forts at Santiago, as was reported, appeared to be based on a full knowledge of the plans under which the commodore is acting, and the greatest concession they would make toward admitting that a fight had taken place Tuesday was to say that possibly Schley had detected some earthworks going up and had razed them with his shells. They were confident he made no attempt to open the harbor. It is believed now, however, with Sampson in the field and in command at Santiago with an augmented force, that interesting events may be looked for. These are expected, too, notwithstanding the fact that no troops have yet started from Tampa, as was established by inquiry at the War Department this afternoon. The insurgents are known to be in force in the neighborhood of Santiago and through Captain Dorst the War Department not only has been in communication with them, but has supplied them fully with good weapons and an abundance of ammunition. The headquarters of the best of the Caban Generals, Garcia, are distant from Santiago only seventy-five miles, so that it is possible Sampson feels strong enough with their support to begin the assault by sea upon the doomed Spanish fleet and forts without waiting the arrival of the United States troops from Tampa. The trend of the news that came to Washington from unofficial sources during the afternoon all went to support this belief, so there is some ground for the expectation of the officials that important information may be expected shortly.

A Spanish Protest.

The Spanish government has made a protest to the British authorities against the shipping of Canadian coal from British North America to San Francisco for the relief of the ships of Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, and also against the shipping of coal from Nova Scotia to Atlantic ports for use by United States warships operating in the West Indies. It is understood that Spain's protest has not proved of avail. The subject was referred to the Canadian authorities, who, upon investigation, learned that the coal shipments, both from British North America and from Nova Scotia were in the ordinary course of commercial transactions. They were made by private parties in Canada to private parties in the United States. Whether the coal subsequently passed into the hands of the United States government, for use by the American navy, was held to be outside of the province of the British and Canadian authorities. It is probable that any direct sales to the Navy Department would be stopped, as these would have been manifestly a breach of the neutral attitude maintained by the British government and its colonial possessions, including Canada.

Spain Anxious for Peace.

If the Queen Regent of Spain has instructed Senor Castillo to ask the Powers to intervene for peace that movement has not yet taken any form in Washington, either at the State Department or at any of the foreign embassies. Among diplomatic officials, it is thought to be quite possible that Spain is feeling her way toward securing peace, but it is not believed this will meet any active assistance from the great Powers. It is known that Spain has counted most on arousing the active interest of France, but it has been unsuccessful. The French authorities here have not heard of any negotiations for many weeks past, indicating that the authorities at Paris have not taken up the propositions of Senor Castillo for intervention in behalf of peace.

CUBAN ARMY OF INVASION.

More Troop Ships Secured—Available Vessels Have a Carrying Capacity of 30,000 Men.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, of the War Department, to-day secured additional troop ships of capacity approximating 5,000 men for the Cuban army of invasion. This swells the total number of available vessels to over thirty with a carrying capacity of nearly 30,000 men. The ships secured to-day will be sent to Florida ports, chiefly Tampa, as fast as practicable and prepared for service. The vessels are: The Comanche, of the Clyde Line, now at New York, capacity 1,200 men; the Louisiana and the Knickerbocker, of the Cromwell Line, one at New York and the other at New Orleans, 600 men each. The Specialist and the Unionist, belonging to a foreign line and which before the war were placed between Mobile, Alabama, and Porto Rico, estimated to carry 1,000 men each. They are now at Mobile. The charter of the last two named vessels is subject to the granting by Congress of an American register, for which the assistant secretary will ask that body.

At the same time, Mr. Meiklejohn announced that the Mantes, a small vessel, now at one of the Gulf ports, was ready for service and she will proceed to Tampa immediately. Her capacity is 200 men.

The chartering of the additional ships at this time is taken as an indication of the promptness with which the War Department proposes to undertake the offensive operations against the Spanish in the West Indies, and of the intention to carry out the plan indicated by Secretary Alger in his letter to the House asking for more money to be immediately available.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Boston—Boston, 1; Cleveland, 6.

New York—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 0.

Baltimore—Baltimore, 11; St. Louis, 3.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 6.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 12.

Washington—Washington, 15; Louisville, 4.

SCHLEY'S FIGHT AT SANTIAGO.

It Was But a Prelude to More Serious Work Latter Part of This Week.

TO LOCATE SPANISH FORTS.

Only the Massachusetts, Iowa, New Orleans and Vixen Engaged in the Affair—Batteries Damaged—Not an American Ship Hit.

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ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA, June 1, 7 A. M.—For an hour yesterday afternoon the Massachusetts, Iowa, New Orleans and Vixen, of Commodore Schley's squadron, exchanged shots with the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera and with the land batteries guarding the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, behind which the Spanish fleet is hiding.

The engagement was the first which has occurred between the iwo naval forces, and was but a prelude to serious work in the latter part of the week. No attempt was made by the American commander to bring on a general engagement, it being his desire to locate the batteries on the hills above the harbor, and to determine the position of the Spanish forts.

Shortly before 10 o'clock Commodore Schley left the Brooklyn for the Massachusetts, on board of which battleship he remained during the fighting. At 1 o'clock the signal to form column was hoisted on the Massachusetts and the New Orleans, Iowa, and Vixen fell in in the order named.

Massachusetts Opened Fire.

The Massachusetts steamed slowly until about five miles west of the harbor entrance, when she turned in toward the shore and, when about five thousand yards off, turned east again and bore down on the harbor, the New Orleans being close up and the Iowa half a mile behind. The flagship gradually increased her speed and was soon running through the water at the rate of ten knots an hour. She drew closer and closer to the batteries and to the anxious watchers on the other ships it seemed that she would never open fire.

When, however, she had passed the harbor entrance by 500 yards, a great cloud of white and yellow smoke burst from the two 13-inch guns in her after-turret and two shells rose over the hill, one of them striking the flagship Cristobal Colon full and fair as she lay at her anchorage, and the other falling close alongside. The two guns on the forward turret were then fired, and their shells in exploding threw up great jets of spray close to the Colon.

All the shore batteries took up the challenge and began a rapid fire on the Massachusetts, but she was soon beyond their range and the batteries thereupon turned their guns on the New Orleans. This cruiser had been directed to pay attention to the batteries and to draw their fire as much as possible, and she obeyed her instructions to the letter. Her first shot located a large battery on the hill above Morro. It flew straight to the fort and must have caused much damage, as a great cloud of dust and debris rose as the shell burst. A couple more shots sent part of the walls of Morro flying into the air and then the New Orleans confined herself to the batteries; her firing being rapid and extremely accurate. Every shot she fired made trouble for Spain.

The Iowa came next and like the Massachusetts devoted her attention to the ships lying within the harbor. Her 12-inch shells made the water fly all around that part of the harbor in which the Christobal Colon lay. The latter, however, was not seriously damaged and kept up her fire until long after the American ships steamed out of range. After the Iowa came

The Little Vixen,

which apparently had no business in a fight where battleships were engaged, but she scudded along after the Iowa, like a fox terrier following a mastiff, and when at the proper point she let fly with her one 6-pounder and glided away, proudly conscious of having done her best.

After the Vixen had passed the forts the Massachusetts turned again to the westward, followed by the other ships in the same order, with the exception of the Vixen, formerly the yacht Josephine, which was ordered to keep out of trouble.

The ironclads bore down on the harbor once more. The flagship kept in until less than 4,000 yards from the shore, and then her shells again began to heave up the waters of Santiago harbor. This time the shore batteries were better served, and the Spaniards replied to the warships' fire in energetic fashion. But nearly all the shots fired from the batteries fell short.

Then came the New Orleans once more, her long black guns doing fearful work and tearing up the ground all around the batteries in a most savage manner.

The Spaniards dropped shells close to the Iowa as she came by for the second time, sending a stream of shells into the harbor as she did so.

7 A. M.—The Spanish ships, with the exception of the Christobal Colon, were behind the hills and could not see the enemy, who threw shells around them with such rapidity that they knew he was somewhere on the other side of the hill and then hopefully raised the muzzles of their guns and banged away. The result was what might have been expected. Their fire tore the bosom of the Caribbean sea, but it harmed nothing else.

After the Massachusetts had passed the point where she could fire into the harbor with advantage, she turned to the open sea, the other vessels following her.

The Fight Was Over

as far as the Americans were concerned.

Spanish honor, however, demanded that some further destruction of gunpowder be made, and the ships boomed and the batteries roared long after the American vessels were entirely out of range.

Not an American Vessel Hit.

The affair soon became ludicrous, as nearly all of the Spanish shells fell from two to three miles from the vessels at which they were aimed. Worse gunnery was never seen. One lusty man, with a basket of brickbats, would be as capable of doing as much damage as the Spaniards seemed capable of creating. Not an American vessel was struck and not a sailor injured, although fully three hundred shots were fired by the Spaniards, the Americans firing not over one-fourth of that number in return.

It is likely that the latter part of the week will see more serious work. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is coming down and an attempt will be made by her to explode the triple row of mines extending across the harbor south. With these out of the way, Commodore Schley will sail into the harbor for a death grapple with the fleets and batteries.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Consideration of the War Revenue Measure in the Senate Completed.

VOTE MAY BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

Butler Attacked the Bond Issue Provision and Stirred Up a Political Engagement—House Passed the Urgent Deficiency Bill.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—When the Senate adjourned this evening, the War Revenue bill, so far as the Finance Committee is concerned, was completed, with the exception of the bond provision and the amendments proposed by the Democrats in lieu of the bond paragraph. While no agreement was reached fixing a time for the taking of a final vote upon the bill, it was the expressed opinion on both sides of the chamber that a vote would be taken to-morrow before adjournment. Senator Allison of Iowa, Republican, in charge of the measure, announced that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow until a vote was reached.

All of the committee amendments, except those noted, were agreed to this afternoon. Several efforts were made to amend or eliminate the committee amendments, but the efforts in each case were unsuccessful.

Senator Butler, Populist, of North Carolina, had the floor for three hours and a half this afternoon. Within fifteen minutes after he began to speak, he brought on a general political engagement which lasted for more than an hour. Senator Butler made a characteristic attack upon the Republican party, in the course of which he arraigned what he said was the determination of the majority of the Senate to incorporate in the bill a provision for the issue of bonds. He made serious reflections upon the Senate itself, charging that its majority had been "unduly influenced" upon the question of bonds.

The statement brought to his feet Mr. Gallinger, Republican, of New Hampshire, who demanded that Senator Butler make his charges more specific.

In the course of a colloquy between the two Senators, Senator Butler declared that immense sums had been contributed to the Republican Presidential campaign fund by the "trusts and monopolists and bondholders and money changers," and that 99 per cent. of the money had been raised and paid over to the Republican party under a contract that certain legislation promoting the interests of the trusts and monopolies should be enacted.

Senator Gallinger insisted that the charges should be made specific; that Senator Butler had no right under the rules to arraign him or his party unless he had definite and specific charges to present, and if the rules of the Senate gave him that right, they ought to be changed.

Senator Butler said that while he believed the statement to be true, he had not made it upon his own responsibility with personal knowledge of its truth. "I have learned," said he, "in the course of my experience as chairman of the Populist party committee, that there are interests which will contribute to the support of any party in return for an agreement that that party will support legislation favorable to those interests."

Senators on both sides of the chamber were brought into the debate and a good deal of ill-feeling was manifested.

After agreeing to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow the Senate at 5:20 P. M., went into executive session and shortly afterward adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House practically without debate passed to-day the Urgency Deficiency bill, carrying $17,845,000, providing for emergency expenses of the army and navy departments incident to the war. It was based upon estimates received recently from the departments, and carries items contemplated in the Philippine expedition and the early movement upon Cuba.

A number of bills affecting the District of Columbia were passed, and at 1.52 P. M. the House adjourned.

HAWAII AN ALLY.

She Has Thrown in Her Fortunes With the United States by Permitting the Charleston to Coal at Honolulu.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The naval officials now calculate that Hawaii has become an ally of the United States Government in the present war with Spain, and that at this moment our government is responsible for the protection of the Hawaiians from the consequences of their friendship for us. According to the calculations of the officials of the Navy Department, the United States cruiser Charleston arrived at Honolulu last Saturday. She has probably completed the taking aboard of a full coal supply and is now again on her way westward, bound for the Philippines. The coal was accumulated at Honolulu by United States Consul General Haywood, and in allowing the Charleston to take on a supply to carry on operations against Spanish territory the government of Hawaii has cast away all semblance of neutrality in the present contest and has thrown in her fortunes wiih the United States, for, unless we protect her, she is subject to punishment at the hands of Spain. Moreover, the offence against neutrality is to be repeated, for it is expected that to-day that the advance guard of the transports carrying troops to Manila are entering Honolulu harbor to replenish their coal supply.

Elevating the Painter.

A Scotch journal says that a certain well known painter went to a seaside village to paint a picture and put up at a small public house. One day while in his room he heard a commotion, and on running down stairs found that the chimney was on fire. Two or three men were trying to put out the flames by sweeping the soot down with brooms, but the blaze was too high to be reached in this manner. Seeing their want of success, the painter caught up a thick mat, ran with it to the roof, and, climbing up the stack of chimneys, placed it on the top of the one that was on fire. His idea was, of course, to obstruct the draft. It happened that a stiff breeze was blowing, and, as the mat was in danger of being blown off, the artist sat on it to hold it down. He was just comfortably seated when he found himself lifted bodily and landed upon the tiles of the roof. What had happened? That was more than he could imagine till he went down stairs. No one knew that he had gone aloft, and when the landlord saw that sweeping down the soot was ineffectual he tried the old fashioned remedy of lighting a charge of gunpowder. This it was that removed not only the soot, but the mat and the painter.

TALK OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Increased Mystification as to Whether Admiral Cervera is Really at Santiago.

MERE ATTEMPT TO MISLEAD.

Asserted in Madrid That Only the Christobal Colon is in the Harbor of Santiago—Opinion in London That Cervera Has Escaped.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 3.—Yesterday's news, and that which comes this morning, has brought no further feature into the situation, except increased mystification as to whether Admiral Cervera is really at Santiago de Cuba.

The Madrid correspondents of the morning papers make the point that the persistence with which Senor Sagasta and Captain Unon, the Minister of Marine, assert Cervera's presence there, is a mere attempt to mislead the enemy. On the other hand it is argued that Admiral Cervera could not be in a safer place, and that if Admiral Camera could succeed in entering another West Indian harbor and thus employ two American squadrons in the work of blockading, Spain's policy of delay would be assisted, but for the negative evidence that Admiral Cervera has not been seen elsewhere. London opinion leans to the theory that he escaped from Santiago harbor either before Sunday or possibly under cover o. the torpedo manœuvres Sunday night In any case, it is held that Admiral Sampson will soon take steps to solve the mystery finally, so far as Santiago is concerned.

With regard to the report of European intervention, the Vienna correspondents of both the *Daily Chronicle* and *Daily News* deny that the Austrian government has received any fresh communication from Spain. It would appear, therefore, that any efforts in this direction are being made only in France, where they are apparently the most likely to succeed.

It is understood that M. Hanotaux and other ministers regard the present situation as intolerable. A protracted war, besides disturbing commerce, would necessitate postponing the coming exhibition. It is hoped that the new commercial agreement between France and the United States will smooth the way for France's intervention, in which certainly Austria and perhaps England or other powers will join. Russia, it is asserted would be willing to undertake the office of meditator to save France the necessity of becoming prominent.

Count de Rascon, the Spanish Ambassador in London, who has been interviewed on the subject, admitted that war means ruin for Spain, and he said: "The sentiment is growing in favor of seeking an honorable peace, which America, considering her unpreparedness for a war of invasion would also welcome in preference to a protracted struggle, involving heavy sacrifices of men and money. This being so, I hope a basis of understanding may be found leading to peace."

LONDON, March 3.—The Spanish ambassador in London, Count Rascon, in an interview had to-day, is quoted as supporting the assertion made in Madrid that the Cristobal Colon was the only important Spanish vessel in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba during the recent engagement there. One paper predicts that Admiral Cervera's movements are likely to furnish startling news in the near future.

PRIZE STEAMSHIP RESTORMEL

The Cargo of Coal Condemned by the U. S. District Court at Key West. The Vessel to be Released.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, FLA., June 2.—In the United States District Court to-day Judge Locke rendered a decision, condemning the cargo of coal of the British steamer Restormel, seized on Monday as she was trying to run the blockade. Judge Locke's decision releases the Restormel.

The court held that the question for it to decide was whether, at the time of the charter and shipment, the owners of the vessel knew or should be held to have known, that she was carrying contraband of war to aid the belligerents. It being shown that the Restormel sailed previous to the declaration of war, the presumption of innocence was raised and there being no evidence that the owners were wilfully and knowingly guilty of aiding the belligerent fleet to coal, the steamer is ordered to be released. As to the coal cargo, the vessel's remarkable movements from San Juan to Curacoa, and the Spanish consul's order to Santiago de Cuba, convince the Court that the cargo was intended for the Spanish fleet and is contraband of war. The cargo is ordered appraised and turned over to the Navy Department, which will deposit its appraised value with the New York sub-treasury, to the credit of this country.

LACKS CONFIRMATION.

Report that U. S. Ships Had Renewed Bombardment at Santiago and Insurgents Attacked the City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, June 2.—A special to the *Evening World*, dated Port au Prince, Hayti, says that the United States fleet renewed the attack upon Santiago de Cuba this morning. The people of Santiago, it is added, are momentarily in fear of an attack from the land side where there are said to to be 3,000 insurgents.

A later dispatch says: "It is reported from Santiago that the rebels have attacked the city in three columns and that a bloody fight is going on."

Report Not Confirmed.

PORT AU PRINCE, June 2, 9.20 P. M.—No fresh news has been received from Santiago de Cuba this afternoon. The report of an attack upon the city by the insurgents is not confirmed and appears to be without foundation.

Dreadful Destitution.

CAPE HAYTIEN, HAYTI, June 2, 9.15 P. M.—No direct news has been received here to-day from Santiago de Cuba, except reiteration of the reports of the dreadful destitution of the inhabitants there. It is said that now even the officials are unable to procure a normal supply of food.

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STRENGTH OF CUBAN INSURGENT FORCES.

Garcia Has About 12,000 Men in Santiago and Porto Principe Provinces—Total Armed Force 30,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Domingo Mendez Capote, the Vice President of the Cuban republic, arrived in this city at noon to-day. After going to a hotel, where he met General Palma, the head of the Cuban Junta, he visited Cuban headquarters, where he met a number of newspaper representatives, with whom he talked quite freely, Horatio S. Rubens, the counsel for the Junta, acting as interpreter.

When asked what his mission to this country was, Senor Capote replied, that before saying anything about that he wished to thank the American press collectively for the stand it had taken in behalf of the Cuban insurgents, stating that the Cuban people and the government were deeply grateful for the support given by the American people, and for the action of this nation in coming to their support.

Continuing he said: "My mission is not a public one. All public acts relative to the situation between the United States and the Cuban republic will continue as heretofore to be conducted by General Palma. He has the thorough confidence of our people, who have a high appreciation of what he has done.

"I do not come here to negotiate any loan. I come to consult with General Palma on a matter which does not concern international questions or public interest. I have no present intention of calling upon President McKinley, although I probably shall make a call upon him before I return. How long I shall remain here, I cannot say at this time, but shall make my stay as short as possible."

Mr. Capote holds the position of judge advocate general in the insurgent army. Questioned as to the strength of the army, he said: "Not counting those who have recently joined his forces, Garcia has about 12,000 men under him in the eastern department at Santiago and Porto Principe. About 3,500 of these men were in the neighborhood of Santiago when I last received word. All were fully armed and equipped, and it was the intention to concentrate all of the force in the eastern portion to that point.

"I cannot tell definitely how many men there are in the other provinces. Gomez has about 5,000 men at Santa Clara. Probably 30,000 men, all fully armed and equipped are in the ranks of the Cuban army. A large number, probably 20,000 or more, are armed with machetes, and there are thousands of others who have recently left the towns to join the army because they could no longer live in the towns. From Porto Principe alone 10,000 men, women and children have left because of the scarcity of provisions, preferring to take their chances in the country, and further influenced by the fear that at the last moment the Spanish forces, driven to despair, will, out of revenge, resort to slaughter."

He last saw Gomez in May, at which time the headquarters of the Cuban government were at Sebastapol, a town in Porto Principe.

"We had complete dispatches from General Palma," said Mr. Capote, "keeping us informed of the action of the United States and the movements of the army and navy. Lieutenant Rowan saw Gomez at Ciberga, and had a conference with him concerning sailors and guides to be furnished the invading troops from the insurgents."

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The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's Church will have an excursion to Carolina Beach on the steamer Wilmington on next Tuesday, June 7th. Refreshments served. Jo 3 2t fr sa mo

M. C. Benson, Produce Commission Merchant, 124 Dock street, is the place to get your Cow Peas, Black-eye Peas, Butter, Chickens, Eggs and N. C. Hams. jo 3 tf

Cow Peas for planting. Hay, Grain and all kinds of feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Both Phones No. 98. jo 2 tf

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The C. W. Polvogt Co

This is not an overflow advertisement, but another list of our thousand and one bargains. Every price mentioned on this page is for all this week if the goods hold out, but first choice is always best. We expect pretty nearly every woman in Wilmington will step over our doorsill this week. You must not let anything prevent you from seeing with your own eyes the bargains we've hired the printer to tell you about.

40 inch Victoria Lawn, special, 10c yard.
40 inch Imperial Long Cloth $1.35 a piece.
35c Ladies' Lisle Thread Vests 25c each.
40c Ladies' Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs 25c each.
20c Black French.
25 pieces of fine Percale, special, 10c yard.
55c Ladies' Leather Belts only 50c each.
Army and Navy Belts 25, 35 and 50c each.
Ladies' Black and Tan drop-stitch Hose 25c.
Children's Black Lisle Thread Hose 25c a pair.
Ladies' Linen Collars (10 styles) 10c each.
White Pique 12½c per yard to 40c a yard.
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One of Perry's Lake Erie Fleet.

Buried deep in the sands at the edge of Spring Lake, near Grand Haven, Mich., lies the hull of the old sloop Porcupine, which was one of Lieutenant Oliver H. Perry's fleet in the battle of Lake Erie. The old boat is nearly gone. She has laid there since 1873, when she went out of service, and was beached by a gang of men who had tried to rig her up as a lumber lugger. D. M. Ferry, later a United States senator from Michigan, owned the land where the discouraged sailors flung the hull, and he left her there to work deeper and deeper into the sand. She is just at the end of one of his docks now, but he knew the honorable part she had played, and while he lived he refused to move her.—Chicago Post.

A Considerable Echo.

At a watering place in the Pyrenees, says a French journal, the conversation at table turned upon a wonderful echo to be heard some distance off on the Franco-Spanish frontier. "It is astonishing," said an inhabitant of Garonne. "As soon as you have spoken you hear distinctly the voice leap from rock to rock, from precipice to precipice, and as soon as it has passed the frontier the echo assumes the Spanish accent."

Her Help.

Daughter of the House—I will help you, Marie.

Cook—No, no, my dear fraulein; I have too much to do today.—Das Echo

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